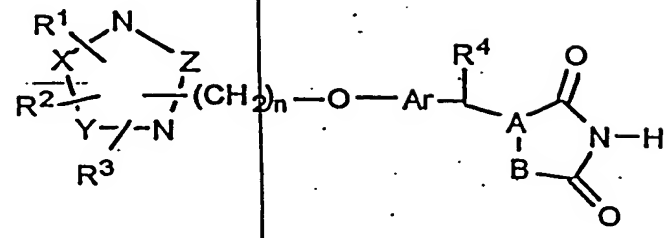
## CLAIMS

1. A compound of general formula (I),



(I)

its tautomeric forms, its stereoisomers, its polymorphs, its pharmaceutically acceptable salts or its pharmaceutically acceptable solvates where one of X, Y or Z represent C=O or C=S and the remaining of X, Y and Z represent a group C= or C=C; $R^1$, $R^2$ and $R^3$ are substituents either on

X, Y or Z or on a nitrogen atom and may be the same or different and represent hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy or nitro, or optionally substituted groups selected from alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkoxy, aryl, aralkyl, heterocyclyl, heteroaryl, heteroaralkyl, acyl, acyloxy, hydroxyalkyl, amino, acylamino, arylamino, aminoalkyl, aryloxy, alkoxycarbonyl, alkylamino, alkoxyalkyl, thioalkyl, alkylthio or carboxylic acid and its derivatives or sulfonic acid and its derivatives with the provision that when $R^1$, $R^2$ or $R^3$ is on a nitrogen atom it does not represent hydrogen, halogen, nitro, carboxy or sulfonic acid groups; or any two of $R^1$, $R^2$ and $R^3$ along with the adjacent atoms to which they are attached may form a substituted or unsubstituted cyclic structure of 4 to 7 atoms with one or more double bonds which may be carbocyclic or may contain one or more heteroatoms selected from oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur; the linking group represented by -$(CH_2)_n$-O- may be attached either through nitrogen atom or through X, Y or Z where n is an integer ranging from 1 - 4; Ar represents an optionally substituted divalent aromatic or heterocyclic group; $R^4$ represents hydrogen, halogen or lower alkyl group or forms a bond together with the adjacent group A; A represents a nitrogen atom or a group $CR^5$ where $R^5$ represents hydrogen, halogen or lower alkyl group or $R^5$ forms a bond together with $R^4$; B represents an oxygen or a sulfur atom when A is $CR^5$ and B represents an oxygen atom when A is a nitrogen atom.

2. A compound according to claim 1, wherein X is a C=O or C=S and Y and Z are selected from =C and C=C.

3. A compound according to claim 1, wherein Y is a C=O or C=S and X and Z are selected from =C and C=C.

4. A compound according to claim 1, wherein Z is a C=O or C=S and X and Y are selected from =C and C=C.

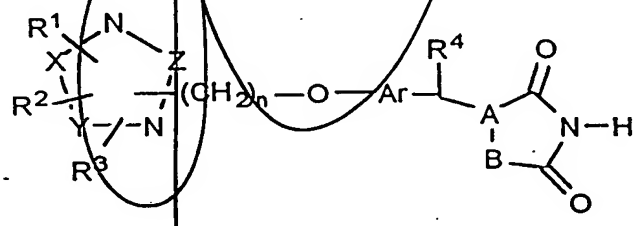
5. A compound according to claim 1, wherein $R^1$, $R^2$ and $R^3$ are substituents on X, Y or Z which may be same or different and are selected from hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, nitro, or optionally substituted groups selected from alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkoxy, aryl, aralkyl, heterocyclyl, heteroaryl, heteroaralkyl, acyl, acyloxy, hydroxyalkyl, amino, acylamino, arylamino,

aminoalkyl, aryloxy, alkoxycarbonyl, alkylamino, alkoxyalkyl, thioalkyl, alkylthio or carboxy or its derivatives or sulfonic acid or its derivatives.

6. A compound according to claim 1, wherein one of $R^1$, $R^2$ or $R^3$ is substituent on a nitrogen atom and is selected from the group consisting of substituted or unsubstituted ($C_1$-$C_{12}$)alkyl; substituted or unsubstituted cycloalkyl; substituted or unsubstituted aryl; substituted or unsubstituted aralkyl; substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl; substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclyl; alkoxycarbonyl; aryloxycarbonyl; amino($C_1$-$C_6$)alkyl; hydroxy($C_1$-$C_6$)alkyl; thio($C_1$-$C_6$)alkyl and acyl groups.

7. A compound according to claim 1, wherein the cyclic structure formed by any two of $R^1$, $R^2$ or $R^3$ along with the adjacent atoms to which they are attached, is substituted and the substituents are selected from the group consisting of halogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkoxy, aryl, aralkyl, heterocyclyl, heteroaryl, heteroaralkyl, hydroxy, acyl, acyloxy, hydroxyalkyl, amino, acyl, acyloxy, acylamino, aminoalkyl, aryloxy, alkoxycarbonyl, alkylamino, alkoxyalkyl, carboxylic acid or its derivatives or sulfonic acid or its derivatives

8. A process for the preparation of compound of formula (I),

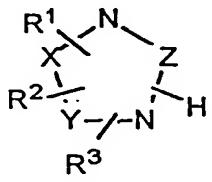


(I)

where one of X, Y and Z represent C=O or C=S and the remaining of X, Y and Z represent a group C= or C=C; $R^1$, $R^2$ and $R^3$ are substituents either on X, Y or Z or on a nitrogen atom and may be same or different and represent hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy or nitro, or optionally substituted groups selected from alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkoxy, aryl, aralkyl, heterocyclyl heteroaryl, heteroaralkyl, acyl, acyloxy, hydroxyalkyl, amino, acylamino, arylamino, aminoalkyl aryloxy, alkoxycarbonyl, alkylamino, alkoxyalkyl, thioalkyl, alkylthio or carboxylic acid or it derivatives or sulfonic acid or its derivatives with the provision that when $R^1$, $R^2$ or $R^3$ is on nitrogen atom it does not represent hydrogen, halogen, nitro, carboxy or sulfonic acid groups

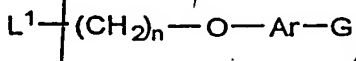
or any two of $R^1$, $R^2$ and $R^3$ along with the adjacent atoms to which they are attached may also form a substituted or unsubstituted cyclic structure of 4 to 7 atoms with one or more double bonds, the cyclic structure may be carbocyclic or may contain one or more heteroatoms selected from oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur; the linking group represented by $-(CH_2)_n-O-$ may be attached through nitrogen atom where n is an integer ranging from 1 - 4; Ar represents an optionally substituted divalent aromatic or heterocyclic group; $R^4$ represents hydrogen, A represents $CR^5$ where $R^5$ represents hydrogen and B represents an oxygen or a sulfur atom when A is $CR^5$, comprising :

(a) reacting a compound of formula (IV)



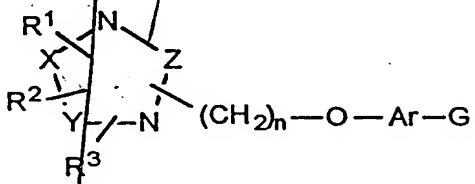
(IV)

where X, Y, Z, $R^1$, $R^2$ and $R^3$ are as defined earlier and H atom is attached to one of the nitrogen atoms of the ring, with a compound of formula (V)



(V)

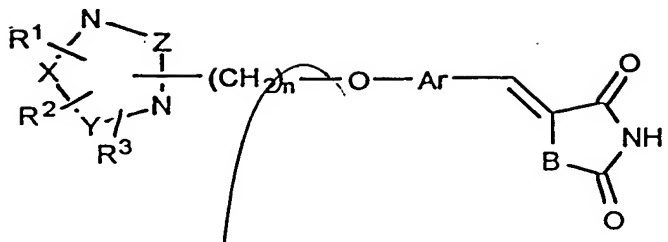
where Ar and n are as defined earlier and $L^1$ is a halogen atom or a leaving group and G is a CHO group to yield a compound of formula (III)



(III)

where G represents -CHO group and X, Y, Z, $R^1$, $R^2$, $R^3$, n and Ar are as defined earlier.

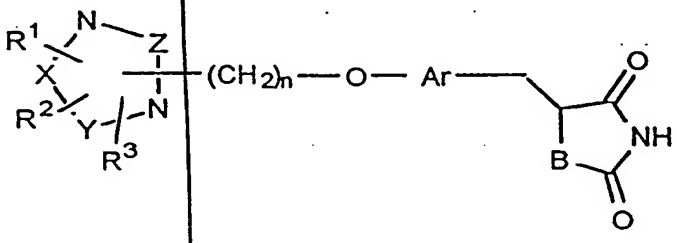
(b) reacting the compound of general formula (III) obtained in step (a) above with thiazolidine-2,4-dione or oxazolidine-2,4-dione to yield a compound of formula (X)



(X)

where $R^1$, $R^2$, $R^3$, X, Y, Z, n, Ar are as defined earlier and B represents a sulfur or an oxygen atom and removing the water formed during the reaction, and

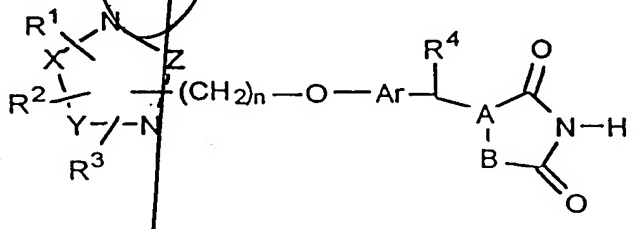
(c) reducing the compound of formula (X) obtained in step (b) to obtain the compound of formula (XI)



(XI)

wherein $R^1$, $R^2$, $R^3$, X, Y, Z, n and Ar are as defined earlier and B represents a sulfur atom or an oxygen atom.

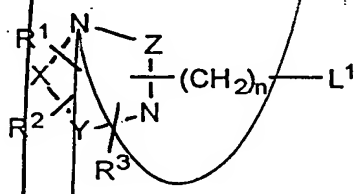
9. A process for the preparation of compound of formula (I)



(I)

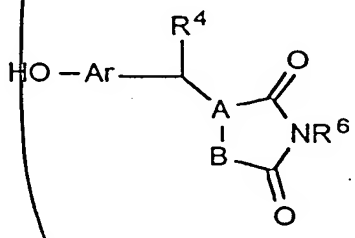
where one of X, Y and Z represent C=O or C=S and the remaining of X, Y and Z represent a group C= or C=C; $R^1$, $R^2$ and $R^3$ are substituents either on X, Y or Z or on a nitrogen atom and may be same or different and represent hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy or nitro, or optionally

substituted groups selected from alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkoxy, aryl, aralkyl, heterocyclyl, heteroaryl, heteroaralkyl, acyl, acyloxy, hydroxyalkyl, amino, acylamino, arylamino, aminoalkyl, aryloxy, alkoxycarbonyl, alkylamino, alkoxyalkyl, thioalkyl, alkylthio or carboxylic acid or its derivatives or sulfonic acid or its derivatives with the provision that when $R^1$, $R^2$ or $R^3$ is on a nitrogen atom it does not represent hydrogen, halogen, nitro, carboxylic or sulfonic acid groups; or any two of $R^1$, $R^2$ and $R^3$ along with the adjacent atoms to which they are attached may also form a substituted or unsubstituted cyclic structure of 4 to 7 atoms with one or more double bonds, cyclic structure may be carbocyclic or may contain one or more heteroatoms selected from oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur; linking group represented by $-(CH_2)_n-O-$ may be attached either through nitrogen atom or through X, Y or Z where n is an integer ranging from 1 - 4; Ar represents an optionally substituted divalent aromatic or heterocyclic group; $R^4$ represents hydrogen, halogen or lower alkyl group or forms a bond together with the adjacent group A; A represents a nitrogen atom or a group $CR^5$ where $R^5$ represents hydrogen, halogen or lower alkyl group or $R^5$ forms a bond together with $R^4$; B represents an oxygen or a sulfur atom when A is $CR^5$ and B represents an oxygen atom when A is a nitrogen atom, comprising : reacting a compound of formula (VIII)



(VIII)

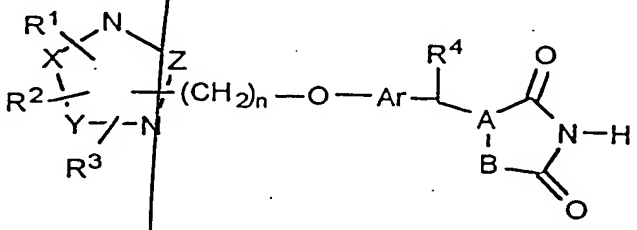
where $R^1$, $R^2$, $R^3$, X, Y, Z and n are as defined earlier and $L^1$ is a halogen atom or a leaving group with a compound of formula (XII)



(XII)

where $R^4$, A, B and Ar are as defined earlier and $R^6$ is hydrogen or a nitrogen protecting group, which is removed by conventional methods.

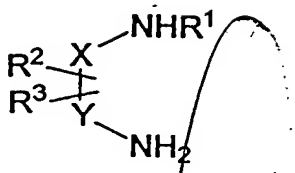
10. A process for the preparation of compound of formula (I)



(I)

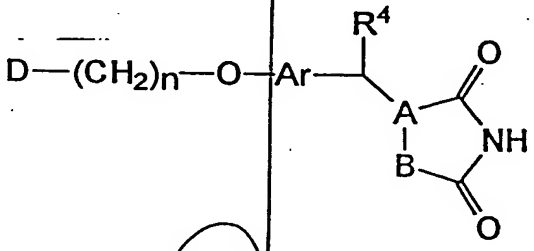
where one of X, Y and Z represent C=O or C=S and the remaining of X, Y and Z represent a group C= or C=C; $R^1$, $R^2$ and $R^3$ are substituents either on X, Y or Z or on a nitrogen atom and may be same or different and represent hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy or nitro, or optionally substituted groups selected from alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkoxy, aryl, aralkyl, heterocyclyl, heteroaryl, heteroaralkyl, acyl, acyloxy, hydroxyalkyl, amino, acylamino, arylamino, aminoalkyl, aryloxy, alkoxycarbonyl, alkylamino, alkoxyalkyl, thioalkyl, alkylthio or carboxylic acid or its derivatives or sulfonic acid or its derivatives with the provision that when $R^1$, $R^2$ or $R^3$ is on a nitrogen atom it does not represent hydrogen, halogen, nitro, carboxylic or sulfonic acid groups; or any two of $R^1$, $R^2$ and $R^3$ along with the adjacent atoms to which they are attached may also form a substituted or unsubstituted cyclic structure of 4 to 7 atoms with one or more double bonds, the cyclic structure may be carbocyclic or may contain one or more heteroatoms selected from oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur; the linking group represented by $-(CH_2)_n-O-$ may be attached through Z, where Z represents C=, and n is an integer ranging from 1 - 4; Ar represents an optionally substituted divalent aromatic or heterocyclic group; $R^4$ represents hydrogen, halogen or lower alkyl or forms a bond together with the adjacent group A; A represents a nitrogen atom or a group $CR^5$ where $R^5$ represents hydrogen, halogen or lower alkyl or $R^5$ forms a bond together with $R^4$; B represents an oxygen or a sulfur atom when A is $CR^5$ and B represents an oxygen atom when A is a nitrogen atom, comprising :

a) reacting a compound of formula (XVII)



(XVII)

where $R^1$, $R^2$ and $R^3$ are as defined earlier, X represents C=O or C=S and Y represents C=C; or $R^2$ and $R^3$ together with Y form a cyclic structure as defined earlier where X represents C=O or C=S, Y represents C=C and $R^1$ is as defined earlier, with a compound of formula (XVIII)

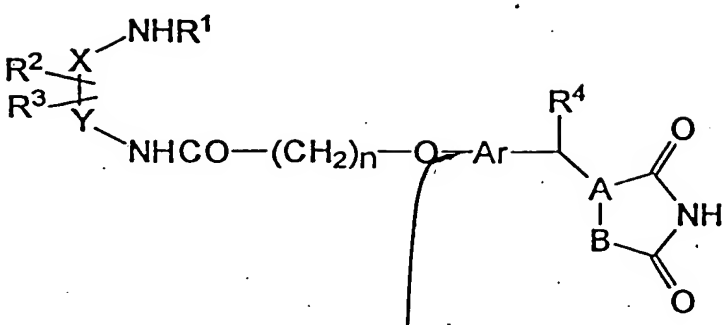


(XVIII)

where Ar, $R^4$, A, B and n are as defined earlier, D may be -CN or $-C(OR^7)_3$ where $R^7$ is ($C_1$-$C_4$)alkyl, or -C(=O)-$R^8$ where $R^8$ may be selected from -OH, Cl, Br, I, $-NH_2$, -NHR, OR where R is a lower alkyl group; or $R^8$ may be O-(C=O)-$R^9$, where $R^9$ may be a linear or branched ($C_1$-$C_5$)alkyl group

b) converting compound of general formula (I) into its pharmaceutically acceptable salts, polymorphs, solvates, if needed.

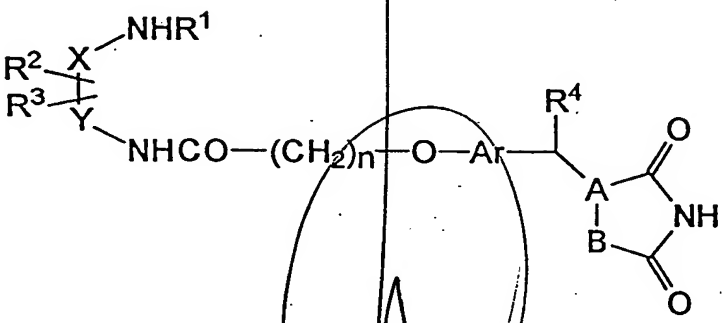
11. A process according to claim 10 where the compound of formula (I) is formed through the intermediate formation of compound of formula (XIX)



(XIX)

where X, Y, $R^1$, $R^2$, $R^3$, n, Ar, $R^4$, A and B are as defined in claim 10.

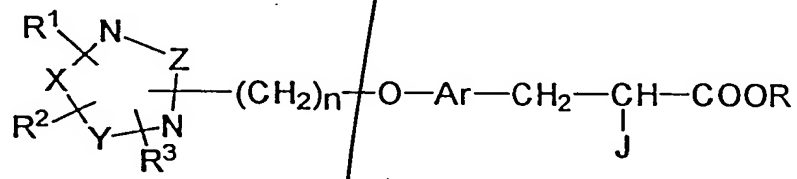
12. A process according to claim 10 and 11 wherein the intermediate of general formula (XIX)



(XIX)

where X, Y, $R^1$, $R^2$, $R^3$, n, Ar, $R^4$, A and B are as defined in claim 10, is cyclised to form the compound of formula (I).

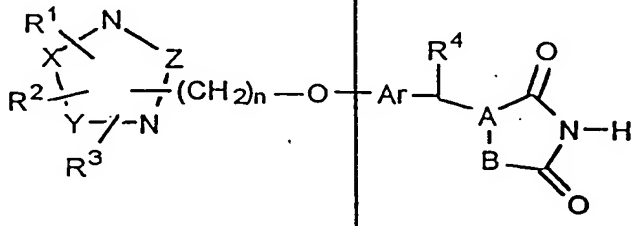
13. A process for the preparation of compound of formula (I), where A represents $CR^5$ where $R^5$ is hydrogen and B represents oxygen or sulfur atom and X, Y, Z, $R^1$, $R^2$, $R^3$, Ar and n are as defined in claim 1, which comprises reacting a compound of formula (XIV)



(XIV)

where $R^1$, $R^2$, $R^3$, X, Y, Z, n, Ar are as defined earlier, J is a halogen atom or a hydroxy group and R is a lower alkyl group, with urea when J is a hydroxy group and with thiourea when J is a halogen atom and treating with an acid.

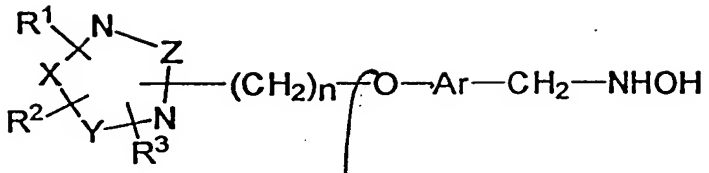
14. A process for the preparation of compound of formula (I)



(I)

where one of X, Y and Z represent C=O or C=S and the remaining of X, Y and Z represent a group C= or C=C; $R^1$, $R^2$ and $R^3$ are substituents either on X, Y or Z or on a nitrogen atom and may be same or different and represent hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy or nitro, or optionally substituted groups selected from alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkoxy, aryl, aralkyl, heterocyclyl, heteroaryl, heteroaralkyl, acyl, acyloxy, hydroxyalkyl, amino, acylamino, arylamino, aminoalkyl, aryloxy, alkoxycarbonyl, alkylamino, alkoxyalkyl, thioalkyl, alkylthio or carboxylic acid or its derivatives or sulfonic acid or its derivatives with the provision that when $R^1$, $R^2$ or $R^3$ is on a nitrogen atom it does not represent hydrogen, halogen, nitro, carboxy or sulfonic acid groups; or any two of $R^1$, $R^2$ and $R^3$ along with the adjacent atoms to which they are attached may also form a substituted or unsubstituted cyclic structure of 4 to 7 atoms with one or more double bonds, the cyclic structure may be carbocyclic or may contain one or more heteroatoms selected from oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur; the linking group represented by $-(CH_2)_n-O-$ may be attached either through nitrogen atom or through X, Y or Z where n is an integer ranging from 1 - 4; Ar represents an optionally substituted divalent aromatic or heterocyclic group; $R^4$ represents hydrogen, halogen atom or lower alkyl group and B represents an oxygen and A represents a nitrogen comprising :

(a) reacting a compound of formula (III) where G represents CHO group and other symbols are as defined earlier with hydroxylamine hydrochloride followed by alkali metal borohydride reduction to yield a compound of formula (XVI)

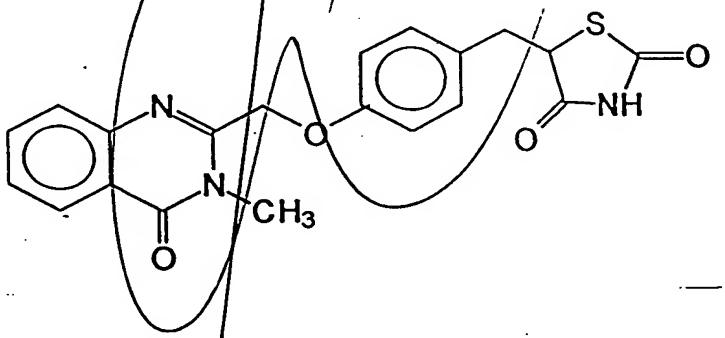


(XVI)

where all symbols are as defined earlier and

(b) reacting the compound of formula (XVI) with halocarbonyl isocyanate or alkoxycarbonyl isocyanate or with potassium isocyanate followed by treatment with carbonylating agent to yield a compound of general formula (I) where $R^1$, $R^2$, $R^3$, X, Y, Z, n and Ar are as defined earlier, and A represents nitrogen-atom and B represents oxygen atom.

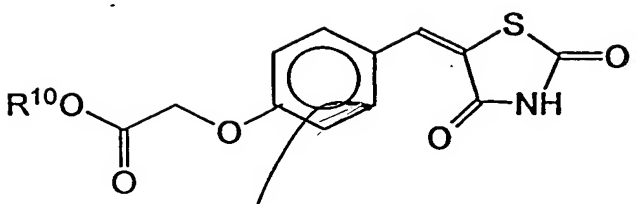
15. A process according to claim 10, wherein a particularly useful compound of general formula (I) where X represents C=O, Y represents C=C, Z represents =C, n represents an integer 1, $R^1$ represents methyl group, B represents sulfur atom, $R^2$ and $R^3$ together with Y form a phenyl ring represented by formula (XX)



(XX)

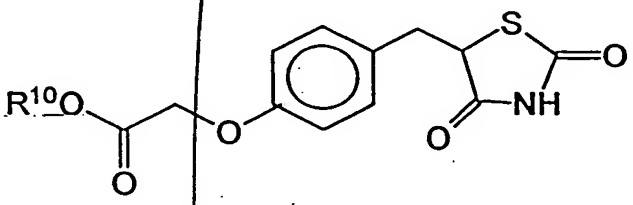
which comprises :

a) reducing a compound of formula (XXI)



(XXI)

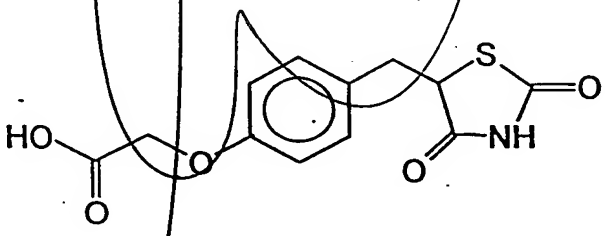
where $R^{10}$ is a lower alkyl group such as methyl, ethyl and the like using conventional reduction conditions to yield a compound of formula (XXII)



(XXII)

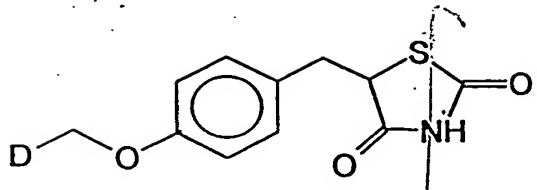
where $R^{10}$ is as defined above,

b) hydrolysis of compound of formula (XXII) using conventional conditions to yield a compound of formula (XXIII)



(XXIII)

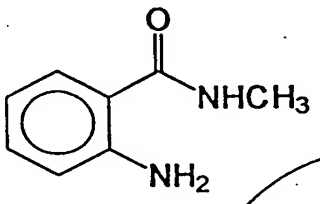
c) reacting a compound of formula (XXIII) with acid halide or halogenating agent to obtain a compound of formula (XXIV)



(XXIV)

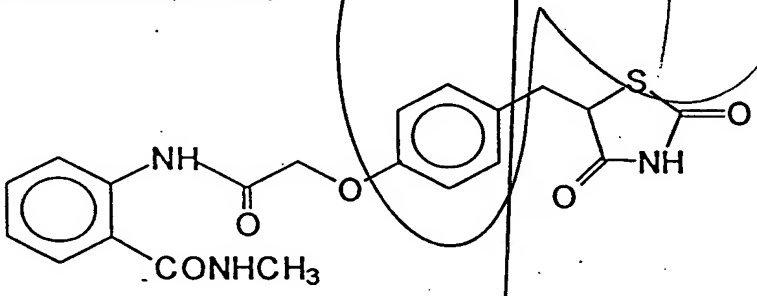
where D represents COCl or COBr or -C(=O)-O-(C=O)-$R^9$, where $R^9$ represents methyl or t-butyl group,

d) reaction of compound of formula (XXIV) with a compound of formula (XXV)



(XXV)

to yield a compound of formula (XX) defined above through the intermediate formation of compound of formula (XXVI)

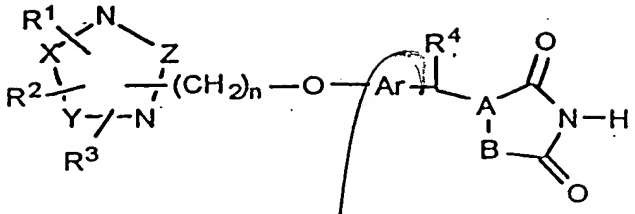


(XXVI)

e) converting compound of formula (XX) into its pharmaceutically acceptable salts. polymorphs, solvates.

16. A process according to claim 10, 11 and 14, where the compound of formula (XXVI) is cyclised to give compound of formula (XX).

17. A pharmaceutical composition which comprises a compound of formula (I)



(I)

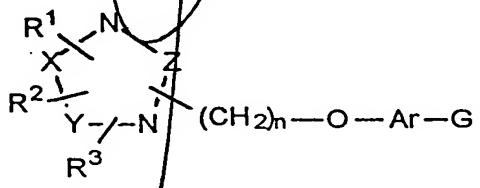
as defined in claim 1 and pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, diluents, excipients or solvates.

18. A pharmaceutical composition as claimed in claim 17, in the form of a tablet, capsule, powder, syrup, solution or suspension.

19. A method of preventing or treating diseases in which insulin resistance is the underlying pathophysiological mechanism comprising administering a compound of formula (I) as defined in claim 1, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, diluent or excipient to a patient in need thereof.

20. A method according to claim 19, wherein the disease is type II diabetes, impaired glucose tolerance, dyslipidaemia, hypertension, coronary heart disease, cardiovascular disorders, atherosclerosis, insulin resistance associated with obesity and psoriasis, diabetic complications, polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS), renal diseases, diabetic nephropathy, glomerulonephritis, glomerular sclerosis, nephrotic syndrome, hypertensive nephrosclerosis, end-stage renal diseases, microalbuminuria, eating disorders.

21. An intermediate of formula (III)



(III)

where G represents -CHO, -NO2, -$NH_2$, -CH=NOH, -$CH_2NHOH$, -$CH_2N(OH)CONH_2$ or -$CH_2CH(J)$-COOR, wherein J represents hydroxy or halogen atom and R represents hydrogen, or lower alkyl group; one of X, Y and Z represent C=O or C=S and the remaining of X, Y and Z represent a group C= or C=C; $R^1$, $R^2$ and $R^3$ are substituents either on X, Y or Z or on a

nitrogen atom and may be the same or different and represent hydrogen atom, halogen, hydroxy or nitro, or optionally substituted groups selected from alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkoxy, aryl, aralkyl, heterocyclyl, heteroaryl, heteroaralkyl, acyl, acyloxy, hydroxyalkyl, amino, acylamino, arylamino, aminoalkyl, aryloxy, alkoxycarbonyl, alkylamino, alkoxyalkyl, thioalkyl, alkylthio or carboxylic acid or its derivatives or sulfonic acid or its derivatives with the provision that when $R^1$, $R^2$ or $R^3$ is on a nitrogen atom it does not represent hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, nitro; or substituted or unsubstituted aryloxy, alkoxy, cycloalkoxy, acyloxy, alkylthio, carboxy or sulfonic acid groups; or any two of $R^1$, $R^2$ and $R^3$ along with the adjacent atoms to which they are attached may also form a substituted or unsubstituted cyclic structure of 4 to 7 atoms, with one or more double bonds, which may be carbocyclic or may contain one or more heteroatoms selected from oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur; linking group represented by $-(CH_2)_n-O-$ may be attached either through nitrogen atom or through X, Y or Z where n is an integer ranging from 1 - 4; Ar represents an optionally substituted divalent aromatic or heterocyclic group.

22. A compound according to claim 1 where Ar represents susbstituted or unsubstituted divalent phenylene, naphthylene, benzofuryl, indolinyl, azaindolyl, azaindolinyl or benzoxazolyl.

23. A compound according to claim 1 which is selected from the group consisting of the following compounds :

5-[4-[2-[2,4-dimethyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-1-pyrimidinyl]ethoxy]phenyl methyl]thiazolidine-2,4-dione and its salts,

5-[4-[2-[2-ethyl-4-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-1-pyrimidinyl]ethoxy]phenyl methyl]thiazolidine - 2,4-dione and its salts,

5-[4-[2-[4-methyl-2-propyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-1-pyrimidinyl]ethoxy]phenyl methyl] thiazolidine-2,4-dione and its salts,

5-[4-[2-[2-butyl-4-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-1-pyrimidinyl]ethoxy]phenyl methyl]thiazolidine-2,4-dione and its salts,

5-[4-[2-[2-ethyl-4-phenyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-1-pyrimidinyl]ethoxy]phenyl methyl]thiazolidine-2,4-dione and its salts,

5-[4-[[3-methyl-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2-quinazolinyl]methoxy]phenyl methyl]thiazolidine-2,4-dione and its salts and its polymorphs,

5-[4-[[3-ethyl-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2-quinazolinyl]methoxy]phenyl methyl]thiazolidine-2,4-dione and its salts,

5-[4-[2-[2-methyl-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-3-quinazolinyl]ethoxy]phenyl methyl]thiazolidine-2,4-dione and its salts,

5-[4-[2-[6,7-dimethoxy-2-ethyl-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-3-quinazolinyl]ethoxy]phenyl methyl]thiazolidine-2,4-dione and its salts,

5-[4-[2-[2-ethyl-4-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-1-pyrimidinyl]ethoxy]phenyl methyl]oxazolidine-2,4-dione and its salts,

5-[4-[2-[4-methyl-2-propyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-1-pyrimidinyl]ethoxy]phenyl methyl] oxazolidine-2,4-dione and its salts,

5-[4-[[3-methyl-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2-quinazolinyl]methoxy]phenyl methyl]oxazolidine-2,4-dione and its salts,

2-[4-[2-[2-ethyl-4-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-1-pyrimidinyl] ethoxy]phenyl methyl]-1,2,4-oxadiazolidine-3,5-dione and its salts,

2-[4-[2-[4-methyl-2-propyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-1-pyrimidinyl]ethoxy]phenyl methyl]-1,2,4-oxadiazolidine-3,5-dione and its salts,

2-[4-[[3-methyl-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2-quinazolinyl]methoxy]phenyl methyl]-1,2,4-oxadiazolidine-3,5-dione and its salts,

5-[4-[2-[2,4-dimethyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-1-pyrimidinyl]ethoxy]phenyl methylene]thiazolidine-2,4-dioneand its salts,

5-[4-[2-[2-ethyl-4-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-1-pyrimidinyl]ethoxy]phenyl methylene]thiazolidine-2,4-dione and its salts,

5-[4-[2-[4-methyl-2-propyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-1-pyrimidinyl]ethoxy]phenyl methylene] thiazolidine-2,4-dione and its salts,

5-[4-[2-[2-ethyl-4-phenyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-1-pyrimidinyl]ethoxy]phenyl methylene]thiazolidine-2,4-dione and its salts,

5-[4-[[3-methyl-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2-quinazolinyl]methoxy]phenyl methylene]thiazolidine-2,4-dione and its salts,

5-[4-[[3-ethyl-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2-quinazolinyl]methoxy]phenyl methylene]thiazolidine-2,4-dione and its salts,

5-[4-[2-[2-methyl-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-3-quinazolinyl]ethoxy]phenyl methylene]thiazolidine-2,4-dione and its salts,

5-[4-[2-[2-ethyl-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-3-quinazolinyl]ethoxy]phenyl methylene]thiazolidine-2,4-dione and its salts,

5-[4-[[3-methyl-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2-quinazolinyl]methoxy]-3-methoxyphenyl methylene]thiazolidine-2,4-dione and its salts,

5[4-[[3-methyl-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2-quinazolinyl]methoxy]phenyl methyl]thiazolidine-2,4-dione sodium salt and its polymorphs,

5-[4-[2-[2-methyl-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-3-quinazolinyl]ethoxy]phenyl methyl]thiazolidine-2,4-dione, sodium salt.

5-[4-[2-[2-ethyl-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-3-quinazolinyl]ethoxy]phenyl methyl]thiazolidine-2,4-dione, sodium salt.

5-[4-[[3-methyl-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2-quinazolinyl]methoxy]phenyl methyl]thiazolidine-2,4-dione, potassium salt.

5-[4-[[3-methyl-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2-quinazolinyl]methoxy]phenyl methylene]thiazolidine-2,4-dione, sodium salt.

24. A pharmaceutical composition which comprises, a compound according to claim 21 as an effective ingredient and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, diluent or excipient.

25. A method of reducing blood glucose, triglyceride and free fatty acids comprising a compound of formula (I), as defined in claim 1 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, diluent or solvates.